Enterprise Architecture Plan

Individual Project

Idris Boundaoni

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Dr. Tanis Stewart

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Introduction

Largo Corporation (LC), headquartered in Largo, Maryland, is a high-decibel diversified entity. It operates in a myriad of business operation domains such as healthcare, finance, retail, government services, automotive, system integration, and media designs. Largo Corporation has a unique mission of bringing out the best products and services to all people and businesses in both the domestic and external markets. The corporation has the vision of achieving sustainability, quality and growth via structured corporate cultural values underpinned in leadership, collaboration, accountability, passion, diversity and inclusion. Largo Corporation employs a total of 1000 people throughout its various sectors. Largo corporation record a healthy revenue of about $750 million per annum. Over the past years, the Largo corporation found itself in itself in a challenging milieu of information technology utilization complexities: its information technology needs have grown exponentially and complex which in turn has engendered a situation in which the parent company and subsidiaries employ unique, different, unparalleled, and duplicative information technology products and solutions in their various operations. Not only has this caused huge issues of both inter and intra department information technology and business operations integrations, but it has also led to the failure of information technology systems in the corporation to satisfy their organizational goals and objectives in three consecutive years. The market environment of largo corporation is extremely competitive; hence a cost-effective enterprise architecture plan must be in place to ensure business- information technology alignment and agility.

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Enterprise architecture (EA) needs a systematic methodology for its design and implementation. One of the models used in EA development and implementation is the Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) method (Lesnussa et al.,2023). TOGAF uses ADM, architecture development method, which provides methods for structuring, managing and setting up EA and information technology systems. The technological challenges being faced by Largo Corporation make TOGAF ADM an ideal model for building, managing and implementing EA to address them. The project would leverage the four domains of the TOGAF ADM: business, information systems, application, and data architecture. Hence, the TOGAF ADM provides 8 phases in supporting designing an information technology system in all its operational processes within the main and subsidiary business ventures.

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The Purpose of the Project

The purpose of this project is three-fold: first, this project is designed to highlight the plethora of existing information technology enterprise architectures to guide Largo Corporation to prosecute an informed decision on the best-fit of enterprise architecture for its business operations and revenue objectives; second, it is to craft, after the selection of the right architecture, an enterprise architecture vision for the corporation; third, to justify the implementation of the enterprise architecture to support business activities at Largo Corporation. In this view, the project would define The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) as a model for the design and implementation of cost-effective enterprise architecture for the Largo Corporation. To meet this objective, the project has a limitation. The architecture planning does not involve managing the business finances of Largo Corporation. Thus, the project is limited to Largo Corporation and leveraging of TOGAF phases of preliminary phase, architecture vision, business architecture, information systems architecture, and technology architecture.

Interim Report on Enterprise Architecture Concepts

Enterprise Architecture (EA) is “the process of developing enterprise information technology architecture in both its descriptions and its implementation” (Armour et al.,2008). Enterprise architecture supports the design, development and deployment of information systems to foster the day-to-day operations of any business enterprise. EA also enables the enterprise to analyze, select ad incorporate information technology into the enterprise’s infrastructure. EA has become a critical vehicle deployed by a myriad of business entities to integrate information technology into their strategic and business planning. There are so many different frames of EA. The most notable ones are John Zachman Framework, The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF), Federal Enterprise Framework (FEAF), department of defense framework (DODAF) and many more.

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Despite the variety of its existing frameworks, EA is more likely to present numerous merits to Largo Corporation (LC). The business operations of Largo Corporation make TOGAF the best-fit in that it can ensure that information technology products and solutions are perfectly aligned with LC’s business goals to usher in a period of sustained growth and profitability. The implementation of EA would enhance and improve units’ interoperability. It would promote improvement in inter-unit communication, reduced redundancies and duplicities in IT products and solutions, and scalable structure which could make it possible for rapid adaptation to constantly evolving business requirements and market conditions.

The TOGAF method would be used for the Largo Corporation EA development process in that it provides a comprehensive approach to planning, building, implementing and managing enterprise information system architecture (Perroud et al.,2013).

There are several unique characteristics and merits in the uses of TOGAF models (Lesnussa et al.,2023):

- It is an open-source EA standard. It can be tweaked to fit the needs of any enterprise developing an enterprise architecture.
- It can be incorporated into diverse systems.
- It is purely focused on implementation and management cycles and processes.
- It has a wider community acceptability and favorability.
- It covers several aspects of EA frameworks useful in the support of any system.
- It has flexible system design location. It is not tied to a specific enterprise architecture vendor.

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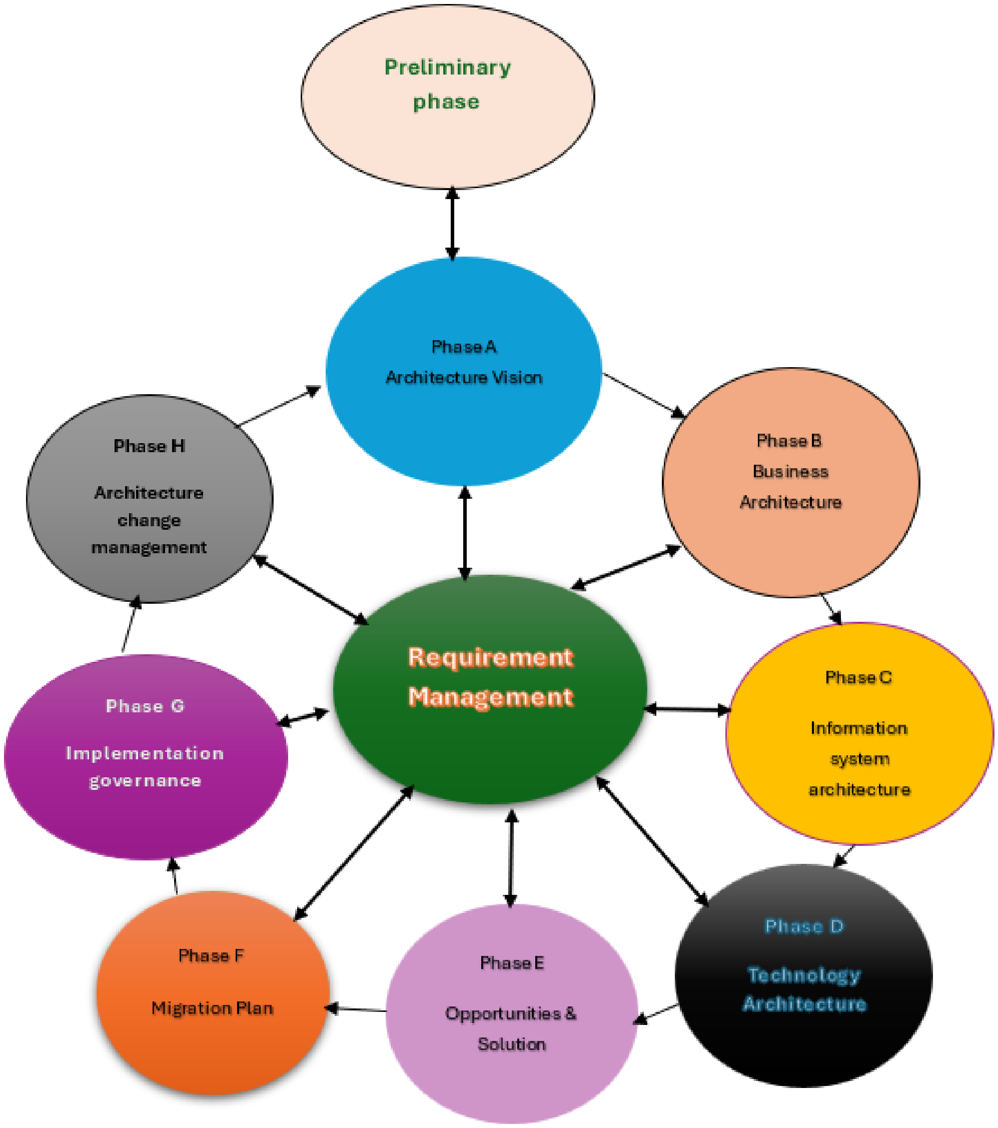
There are 9 stages for the TOGAF ADM (Lesnussa, et al.,2023). These are: 1) preliminary stage, 2) architecture vision, 3) Business architecture, 4) Information system architecture,5) Technology architecture,6) Opportunities and Solutions,7) Migration Planning, 8) Implementation governance 9) architecture change management. Stages 2 to 9 constitute the requirements aspects of architecture. The stages are illustrated below:



Architecture Development Method (ADM)/TOGAF: ITEC 610 Project Boundaoni 2024

Review Enterprise Architecture Frameworks

EA is a critical Business-IT alignment solution. It is a perfect vehicle for the integration of information technology into their strategic and business planning. There are so many different frames of EA. The most notable ones are John Zachman Framework, The Open Group

Architecture Framework (TOGAF), Federal Enterprise Framework (FEAF), department of defense framework (DODAF) and many more. In this section of the project, four different major enterprise architectures would be compared and contrasted based on diverse attributes. This section would enable each and every stakeholder to appreciate the decision behind using the TOGAF as a core architectural guide for Largo Corporation's EA and IT-business alignment endeavor. Before that, a brief description of each framework would be presented:

- **John Zachman Framework (ZF)**, first postulated in 1987, is the mother of all enterprise architecture for all information systems. Thus, all EA frameworks are either directly derived from the ZF or are heavily influenced by the ZF. ZF has two dimensions of classifications which make up 36 cells. Each cell focuses on one specific aspect of the enterprise. ZF also uses 6 viewpoints: what, where, who, why, when and how. Each of the six viewpoints are represented by scope context, business concept, system logic, technology, physics, component assembles and operations classes (Lesnussa et al,2023).
- **The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF):** TOGAF is a comprehensive method of building, implementing and managing enterprise architecture in a specific information system. It is the product of collaborative venture of the US defense department and the Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management (TAFIM). TOGAF was subsequently adopted by the Open Group in 1990. (Lesnussa,2023). TOGAF has many standard and versions and the current TOGAF standard is version 9.2. It is the most acceptable standard and method for developing a company's EA. TOGAF has 3 structure and components namely: (1) Architecture Development Method (ADM), (2) Foundation Architecture, and (3) Resource base.

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- **Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF)**: It is an EA framework specifically designed and recommended for use by only united states federal government agencies. A requirement of the Clinger-Cohen Act, the FEAF allows federal agencies to apply information technology resources to achieve specific set activities. It guides federal agencies' IT investments to optimize the delivery of federal government products and services to all stakeholders (Lesnussa et al.,2023).
- **Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DODAF)** is a comprehensive and authoritative enterprise architecture. It focuses on 52 models that are employed in 8 diverse viewpoints to enable and sustain the design and implementation of enterprise architecture. These viewpoints are all viewpoints (AV), capability viewpoints (CV), data and information viewpoints (DIV), operational viewpoints (OV), project viewpoints (PV) services viewpoints (SvcV), standards viewpoints (StdV), and (systems viewpoints (SV).

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Compare and Contrast DODAF, TOGAF, FEAF and Zachman Summary Table

	DODAF	TOGAF	FEAF	Zachman
Origin	It is replica of C4ISR. C4I stands for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence, surveillance and Reconnaissance	It is cloned from TAFIM framework.	It is cloned from BSP (Business system planning).	It is purely derived from BSP of IBM.
Nature	▪ De facto EA for Department of Defense.	▪ De facto industry standard in enterprise architecture.	Use 6 reference models.	It is based on pure speculation and analogies.

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	▪ Use 26 prescriptive DOD products. ▪ Use stakeholders' viewpoints.	▪ Most popular EA framework.		
Demerits & Deficiencies	▪ It lacks flexibility. ▪ It tends to produce useless deliverables. ▪ It can lead to cost overruns. ▪ Uses static artifacts.	▪ It provides Very limited guidance to solution architects. ▪ It does not have a standard template for all domains. ▪ It does not support the reuse of artifacts.	▪ It is based on naïve assumptions and constraints. ▪ It does not provide reasonable and cost-effective IT adoption guidance. ▪ Federal agencies' IT architects could not appreciate some of the reference models. ▪ It leads to greater scarce resource losses. ▪ Arcane reference models	• It is simply symbolic taxonomy- cannot classify real EA artifacts. • It has excruciating levels of details- makes very challenging to implement. • Expensive EA taxonomy-it can lead to waste of scarce resources without any positive outcome.
Central Theme	▪ An EA framework to support IT adoption	▪ An EA framework to support IT adoption.	An EA framework supports IT adoption.	An EA framework to support IT adoption.
Merits & Value	▪ It can be useful tool for experience architects. ▪ It can be employed as a loose catalogue of diverse models.	▪ It is very customizable to fit all enterprise requirements. ▪ It supports agile or rapid architectural development.	▪ Create standardize EA for federal government agencies. ▪	▪ It is relatively easy to use. ▪ No extensive study resources are needed.

		▪ It provides holistic guidance. ▪ It reduces the cost of enterprise architecture. ▪ It promotes the use of existing architecture. ▪ It enhances shareholder value.		
Target (End-User)	Designed for only US department of defense	Open to all forms of enterprises.	Designed for only US federal agencies.	Open to all enterprises across multiple domain.
Mechanistic Feature	Mechanistic Step by step logic	Mechanistic step by step logic	Mechanistic Step by step logic	Mechanistic step by step logic

The Theoretical and Practical Aspects of TOGAF

In this project, Chief Enterprise Architect (CEA) office would use TOGAF as a reference in designing and implementing enterprise architecture for Largo Corporation. Even though TOGAF is made up of 6 stages in a cycle, this project would use only 4 stages primary stage, architecture vision, Business architecture, artificial information which is divided into data architecture and application architecture, and technology architecture.

TOGAF has an explicit vision and principles for any architecture design and development. It has specific structure ad component. TOGAF has architecture development method (ADM) which attempts to determine if a given architecture specifically fits the requirements of the company. Second aspect of the TOGAF is foundation architecture (FA). The FA provides an outline of "relationships for relevant architecture reliance" (Sofyana and Putera,2019). The resource base

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architecture provides information that helps the architects in the use of architectural developments method (ADM).

The following is a brief summary of TOGAF steps utilized in this project:

- **Preparation Phase (PS):** specific activities in the initial phase which specifically aimed at creating new architecture for Largo Corporation. We would define TOGAF, and methodologies used in this project.
- **Architecture vision (AV):** AV would help us to determine the scope of the EA to be developed. The Largo Corporation profile, vision, and mission, goals and objectives, business process, organizational units and current architecture situation would be outlined.
- **Information system architecture (ISA):** It would consist of two parts-data and application architecture. Data architecture would deal with data that would be used by Largo Corporation. Application architecture would focus on the type of application that needs to be designed and implemented.
- **Technology Architecture (TA):** The TA part would be used to build technology architectures required by Largo Corporation. Thus, it would focus on the kind of hardware and software required by LC.

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Largo Corporation (LC) Scope and Issues

Largo Corporation scope refers to the activities and business processes currently existing. Largo Corporation faces complex IT issues including but not limited to the use of disparate systems, duplicative information systems, and interoperability issues. This has deleteriously impacted the meeting of LC goals and objectives.

LC stakeholders Matrix (LCSM)

During the EA planning process, the project team defined the stakeholders of LC. Stakeholders were contacted to accurately capture the scope of LC as well as the challenges being confronted by LC as a result of information technology issues. The LCSA would provide inputs from the stakeholders on specific aspects of the EA and ultimately solicit their buy-in in favor of the entire enterprise architecture planning, implementation, and management. The project team used MS excel to chart for the LCSM, and the result is illustrated in the table below:

Largo Corporation Stakeholder Matrix for Enterprise Architecture With TOGAF

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Participant	**Concern**	**Decision-Making Power**	**Level of Interest**
CEO	Goal orientation, decisions	High	High
Organization unit director	Requirements orientation, decisions	Quite high	Medium
Business architect	Business, architecture	Medium	High
CIO	Project management, IS	Quite high	High
Data architect	Data architecture	Low	Quite high
System and network engineer	Hardware, systems, network	Low	Medium
Users & Clients	Effective enterprise network & mode	Low	Medium
Security expert	Software security	Low	Medium
Application architect	Application architecture	Medium	High
Technical architect	Technology architecture	Low	Quite High

Vision Architecture (VA)

Av of the project would be focus on LC profile, stakeholders, business needs and current state of business architecture. This section of the EA would address how the new information technology would help Largo Corporation to standardize its usage of IT products and solutions, meet its set goals and objectives. The activities in this phase of the project would be to conduct several investigations and analyses to determine Largo Corporation’s profile, structure, scope, business objectives, future growth goals and targets, and stakeholders (Lesnussa et al.,2023). Approval would be sought to map out all the desired strategies. The mission of Largo Corporation is bringing the best products and services to people worldwide. The vision is to achieve sustainable, quality growth in relation to productivity, people, partners, and revenue. This vision is crucial to the organization and so the creation of EA aligning information technology solutions with business processes. The EA would provide processes and mechanisms to support this vision by supporting measurable indicators (Tao et al.,2017).

Stakeholder identification: stakeholders in Largo Corporation’s new enterprise architecture are:

  - Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
  - Chief Information Officer (CIO)
  - Chairman/departmental heads/subunits heads
  - Employees on every sub-unit.
  - Information technology department of each units.
  - Users & clients
  - Corporate Partners

- **Current Business Process**: the current business process of Largo Corporation relies heavily on disparate information technology products and services which make it nearly impossible for any effective intra and inter units’ collaborations and coordination to achieve overall organizational goals and objectives. Interviews and observations of stakeholders’ activities within Largo Corporation identified problems, constraints and solutions as illustrated below:

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Business Activity	**Obstacles**	**Solutions**	**Types of Service**
Network Service	• Different network services from different vendors. • Network devices are not interoperable. • Disparate cloud services vendors. • Use of different cybersecurity tools.	Use only Cisco networking products and solutions for Largo Corporation units.	Procurement of network serves product and technology from Cisco
Technology solutions & standard	• Different and duplicative systems. • Different departmental/unit based technological products. • Non-existence of certain technology products in other units.	All technology solutions and standards must be procured from Cisco.	Procurement of networking monitoring applications and products from Cisco.
Cybersecurity	• Exposure to a gamut of cybersecurity threats due to lack of standardized technology use. • Issue of network product configurations and change management. • Different network defense and security products	• Use Cisco network monitoring tools. • Set up configuration and change management policy and procedure. • Use Cisco network defense technology across all units.	• Use third-party network defense operation center service • Procurement state-of the art cyber security tools from trusted vendors.
Financial management	• Payment of salaries and incentive less effective.	Use of Oracle ERP in all units of Largo Corporation.	• Procure integrated financial management applications.

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	• The use of different technology challenges effective financial reporting.		
General Administration	• Employee recruitment via LC website is less effective. • Manual process of personnel data, pension and career ladder prospects in some units. • Data process of employee absenteeism and call-offs is still manual in some departments or units.	• Use standardized software across units to automate the process of management. • Use SOP in managing staffing issues across all units. • Use standardize database to promote sharing and transfer of data securely among units.	• Procure employee applications. • Procure application for employee monitoring.

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Architecture Principles of Largo Corporation: Business Architecture

In this project phase, efforts would be made to glean information on business architecture of Largo corporation. This would involve a set of business activities, data, and information coming from the organizational milieu of Largo Corporation. Within the TOGAF, Largo Corporation architectural domains would be viewpoints which has do with the typical concerns of all stakeholders. Hence, business architecture would deal with the user-needs, organizational unit directors, business analysts, and business managers (Desfray, et al.,2014). Data architecture would support with the expectations of data architects and software designers whereas application architecture would deal with the needs of application architects, technology architects, and chief information officers.

Technology architecture of the Largo Corporation would target the operational requirements and expectations of managers, system and network engineers, and technical architects (Desfray et al,2004). The information would be used to develop value chain of Largo Corporation activities. The table below gives a general overview of the principles of architecture for Largo Corporation under the four domains:

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Type of Principle	**Names of Principle**
Business Architecture	• Main • IT-business alignment • Development of cost-effective IT standards and policies. • Business continuity & recovery plans. • Data management • Data interchange • Communication structure interface
Data Architecture	• Data as an asset • Data sharing & availability • Data security • Data integrity • Data confidentiality
Application Architecture	• Support mobility of users • Ease of use • Support seamless interoperability. • Operating system service • System and network management
Technology Architecture	• Capacity management • Interoperability • Standardize technology • Needs-based change management • Effective configuration management • Enterprise network (Internet & Intranet). • Cloud services

Value chain diagram of Largo Corporation

The value chain diagram of Largo Corporation would illustrate the value that the new enterprise architecture would bring to the firm. The value chain diagram would be divided into two core categories: primary and secondary activities (Graves,2023). Primary activities, also known as main activities, are core business activities of Largo Corporations which are medical services, communications, financial services, solutions and delivery many more. These activities are positioned at the top of the value chain diagram are the supporting activities. The value chain diagram of Largo cooperation is illustrated below:

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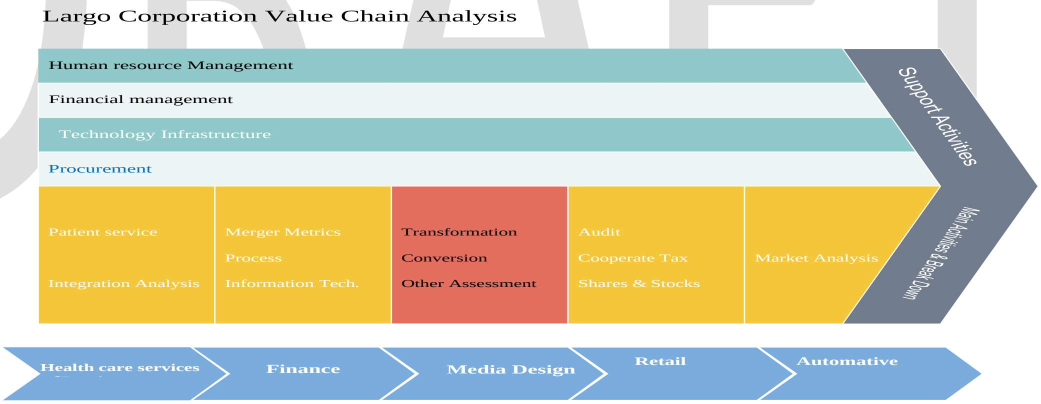

Technology architecture Largo Corporation

In this phase, the project would seek to determine the technology products and services that would be procured, tested, and implemented in Largo Corporation. This would involve determination of what kind of software, hardware, and network architecture and products which would operate on data and applications to fulfil business needs of Largo Corporation. At the moment, largo Corporation main office and subsidiaries are using several different and uninterpretable software, hardware and network architectures to operate the current information systems.

Existing Hardware Facilities

Largo corporation uses several diverse hardware in its current business process as shown in the table below:

Hardware	Specification	Number of product
PC	Aus Pc AIO V222FAK-34TT	50
PC	Hp PC Envy V23659THUS	20
Laptop	Aus Virobook	6
Printers	EPSON Allin one Ink Tank L32145	10
Access points	Ubi network Unifi access	5
Switches	Cisco SF 220-24 Port	15
	Arista SM 450-24 Port	10
	MikroTik ST 815	8
	Avaya YT 789-15 Port	10
Routers	Tent Ac10U Ac1200	
	Arista 10M Ac130	
	MikroTik RT 2356	
Routers	Huawei Gigabit Router	15
	TP-Link VPN	25
	Tent Ac10U AC1200	5
Servers	PowerEdge DELL T40 Xeon	8
	Amax Servmax A-1147	10
	Fujitsu Primergy Rx477 ME	15

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Existing Software Facilities

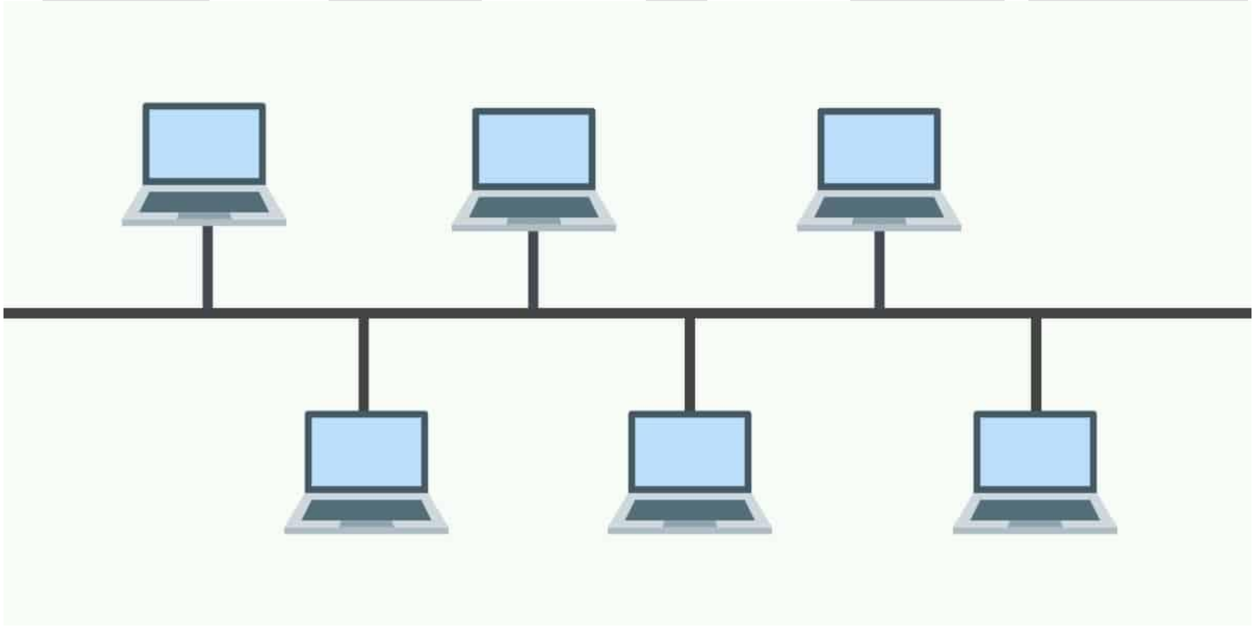
Largo corporation uses several diverse software in its current business process as shown in the table below:

No	Software	Specification
1	Operating Systems	Windows 2000,10 and 11
2	DBMS	Microsoft Access
3	Number Processing	Microsoft Excel
4	Web Servers	XAMPP Apache Web server Apache web server

5	Web browser	Edge, Chrome, Mozilla, Opera

Existing Network Facilities

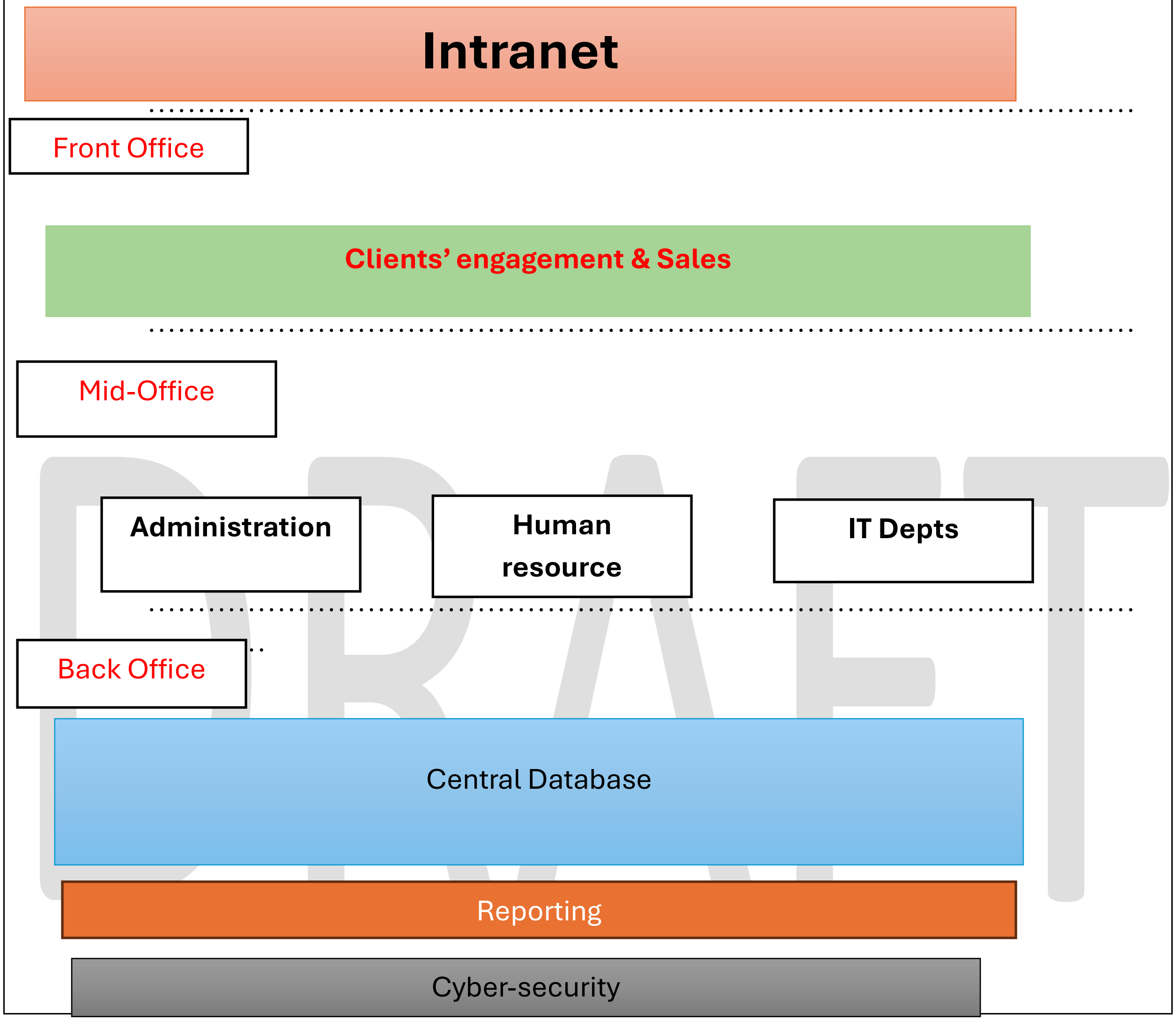
Largo corporations use several diverse software in their current business process. Most of sub-units operate on their own network architecture without any secure link to head quarters in Largo in Maryland. It was also discovered that most of the subunit were applying bus network topologies with severe repercussions to business operations in the event of unavailability of a single computer system or an issue with a single node. The example of bus topology:



The Solution Concept Diagram for Largo Corporation

The solution concept diagram is based on interviews and observation in Largo Corporation in the business architecture planning. There are several things that need to be changed in order to integrate all the information technology products and solutions to promote cost and service effective business processes.

Solution Concept Diagram Largo Corporation



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The concept of the solution is presented as a result of issues identified in the Largo Corporation in relation to IT-Business alignment challenges and issues. In the diagram above, it could be observed that how applications communicate with each other, data storage is centralized, system and information security and integrated network systems are utilized instead of the disparate and duplicative information technology products and solutions being used in various units of the corporation. Besides, the principle of architecture could also be witnessed in the diagram whereby, as a result integrated information and information system, data can be shared between parallel information technology products and users (Graves,2023). The solution concept diagram supports the generation of reports in accordance with the requirements of management in a timely manner in order to not only meet the information technology use goals and objectives of the company but also to provide quality services in health, finance, retail, government, and solution delivery operations of the company.

Information system and Information technology solutions

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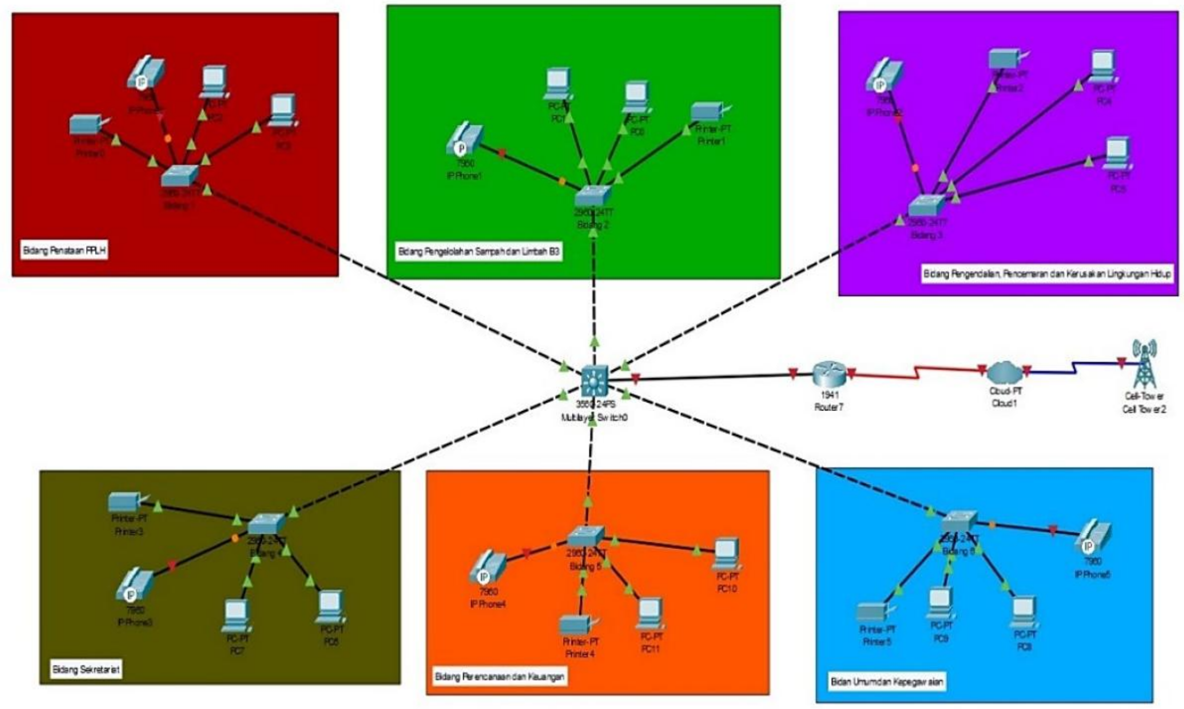
The results of the observation of Largo Corporation strongly illustrate that there is the urgent need for several things to change to support the Corporation business process. The table below illustrates the required adjustments to facilitate Largo Corporation meeting its IT-Business alignment goals and objectives in the coming years. This solution is based on business, data, application and technology architectures of Largo Corporation.

Architecture	Inadequacy	Solutions
Business	• Lack of human resource skills for managing business process • Limited infrastructure to meet Largo's business process • Non-existence of IT governance.	• The right recruitment drive and proper employee assessment. • Use proper work system development methods. • Initiate and implement proper plans for IS and IT.
Data	• Manual process of all data by some units • Bookkeeping is done manually in some units.	Creation of digital and computerized data management process.
Application	• Use disparate IT based applications. • Limited IT based applications in some units.	

Technology	- Lack of fully integrated network topology	Design and implement integrative network topologies per business process requirements.

In addition, Largo Corporation must apply a star network topology to integrate all units into the main office in Largo, Maryland. This solution must be modelled as illustrated below:



Enterprise Architecture Migration Plan for Largo Corporation

The most crucial driver that can do or undo the migration plan is funding. The EA migration plan would never be undertaken, there is no funding for it. Hence, the foremost migration strategy is determining the benefits and cost of the project. The migration strategy would include the estimation of the value of each project to Largo Corporation. Thus, value estimation of the project would be conducted to determine how the new information technology architecture would enhance the financial, competitive and strategic position of Largo Corporation in the short-term so as to create an impetus for a longer-term project. The assessment of benefits and cost of the project would provide the necessary information regarding the strategic, financial and competitive viability of the new enterprise architecture. In this vein, efforts would be made to determine real benefits, not potential benefits of the project, to facilitate the release of funds for the project.

The migration strategy would take into account three core aspect of current system to determine future nature of the system, contain systems which are a set of technologies and solutions to replace not instantly but in the coming years, and replace systems, which are technology products and solutions that are duplicative in use and adding no value to overall business mission and vision of largo corporation (Graves,2023). The project team would also conduct complete assessment of current IT structure of Largo Corporation to determine gap and opportunities.

Detailed plans of the migration would be developed to outline stepwise phases of migration from the existing IT regime and structure into the future system. The EA migration would be executed in phases whereby some application would be consolidated or integrated completely whiles others would be split into parts to enable smooth implementation.

The project team would, prior to executing the migration plan, establish a governance and monitoring team to superintend and oversee the operation of the new system, to ensure both industry and organizational compliance. The governance and monitoring team would conduct after-implementation assessments to ensure proper implementation and operation of the new architecture. The governance and monitoring team would also be responsible for developing and implementing plans of action and milestones (PO&AM), a corrective action plan to resolve any observed vulnerabilities as well as gaps in the new architecture and report all remediation efforts to the chief information officer (CIO) or any stipulated stakeholder (Garg, et al.,2021).

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Interim Architectural Governance document For Largo Corporation

The EA project for Largo Corporation would institute architecture governance, which refers to a set of operational activities to manage and control the EA project. In this view, the following organizational elements would be set up:

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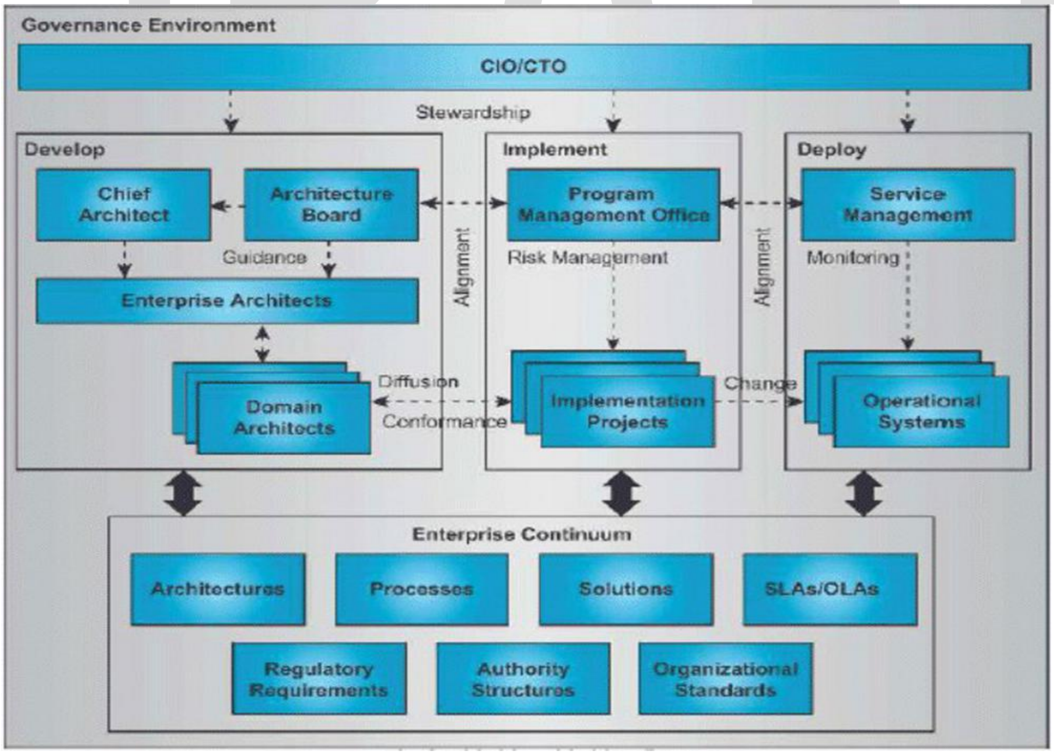
- **Architecture board (AB):** the AB would manage the process of the entire EA project and report to management. The AB ensures consistency and quality of EA. The AB would do the following (Desfray, et al.,2014):
    - Create and manage the project.
    - Conflict management and resolution.
    - Develop and manage communication standards and norms.
    - Prosecute regular follow-ups of all project activities.
    - Manage the repository of the enterprise architecture.
- **IT compliance management (ITCM):** the ITCM would work to determine whether or not solutions implemented are appropriate and in compliance with requirements. The project team would create a checklist with the following views:
    - Hardware and operating system checklist
    - Software services and middleware checklist
    - Applications checklists
    - Information management checklists

  - Security checklist
  - Information system management checklist
  - System engineering checklists
  - System methods and tools
- **Architecture contracts (AC):** the AC would establish a relationship between the architecture board and all stakeholders of the architecture project. Besides, the architecture contracts would function to manage and formalize all expectations, constraints, objectives and effective tools of evaluations and measurements (Desfray et al.,2014).

Largo Corporation enterprise architecture governance diagram



In the end, the architectural governance would deliver two core objectives: strategic and operational objectives of the enterprise architecture. The strategic objectives would endeavor to provide strategic facets for the EA in the long-term fashion whiles the operational facets would ensure that all solutions implemented are strict compliance with industrial and organizational compliance requirements (Desfray et al., 2014). Also, operational facets of the architecture governance would ensure that solutions are in compliance with IT-business alignment goals and objectives of Largo Corporation.

Conclusion

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In conclusion, the EA at Largo Corporation was crafted using the TOGAF ADM. The project took into account the four (4) critical domains: business architecture, data architecture, application architecture, and technology architecture. The architecture aligns Largo Corporation specific needs with the enterprise architecture. The development and implementation of enterprise architecture at Largo Corporation would not only address the current information technology quagmire, but it would also parallel IT with business process goals, improve the bottom-line, reduce waste of scarce resources, improve the competitive posture of LC, and strengthen LC capacity to operate sustainably in rapidly evolving domestic and global markets. Overall, the EA implementation signifies a significant step forward in improving the operational efficiency and competitive prowess of Largo Corporation.

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